Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid FAILY, per Month...... BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year LAILY AND SUNDAY, per Monti

Paris - Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kkeque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Week of Mourning and of Spiritual Exaltation.

The last week was a week of mourning and of spiritual exaltation. Death, a universal experience, never loses its solemnity and its lesson is not less awful because it is in the natural order and comes at every moment of time; because hundreds of graves are filled weekly in this city alone. Its effect on survivors whose affections are torn by the loss may pass away under the distractions of their own continued existence, but at its coming there enters into their hearts a religious solemnity which even the absence of religious faith in them cannot

The death of President McKINLEY was to the American people like the death of a father of a family, like the passing away of a dearly beloved brother. It touched their hearts as if it had been of one bound to them by the natural ties of blood. It made seventyfive millions of people bow in common mourning. On Thursday, when the body of the assassinated President was consigned to the tomb, a hush of more than Sabbath stillness came over the whole land. Every man and woman and child felt the awful presence of death, was uplifted by it and attentive to its

From this death, moreover, there came a special impression. It was the death of a sincerely and deeply religious man, of spotless purity of life and character, who when he came to die went forth with touching words of faith in an immortal life on his lips. He bowed in uncomplaining, unresisting submission to the will of GoD as the dictate of supreme and absolute love. "Thy will be done!" " Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!"

In all history no other man of illustrious place in the world has gone out of life leaving so profound a religious impression on his contemporaries as did WILLIAM MCKINLEY, twenty-fifth President of the United States. Accordingly the day of his funeral, made by secular proclemation a day of prayer and humillation, was observed in spirit and deed as no formal fasts of religious institution are ever observed by our people. The churches were crowded and contained many unused to attendance on their services. A religious awe rested on seventy-five millions of people.

What did this indicate? What did it demonstrate? It showed that the religious impulse is ineradicable in man, even when definite religious faith has passed away. Call the sentiment simply be the most powerful in man. Its unimore especially last Thursday, demonstrated to the most flippant and cynical that the struggle for existence, the sharp competition for temporal and material good, cannot keep men down to the sordid earth or stifle in them aspirations for the poetic ideal represented by religion.

The death of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. good and great man, humble before Gon, childlike in religious faith and sustained by it in the torture of pain, has sent through this country, even through the world, a wave of religious emotion from which must come spiritual consequences of profound significance.

Will the Dual Alliance Last?

The enthusiasm with which the Czar NICOLAS II. has been welcomed in France seems to indicate that nothing in international politics is more stable than the tie which connects the French Republic with the Russian Empire. We believe that the inference is well founded, but or any life, for that matter, are influenced there are not wanting observers who take a different view of the matter.

Those who regard the Dual Alliance as short-lived base their prediction on strated so impressively, so majestically. the assertion, which is, they say, self- that the public is governed by something evident, that the main, if not the only, profit thus far accruing from the partnership has been reaped by Russia. There is no doubt that the financial devotion to duty, and that it has a heart services rendered by France to her whose strings respond best to the touch Russian ally have been of inestimable of the noblest impulses, there must value. In the first place, they have come to these sharp and cynical young enabled the St Petersburg Government fellows, however, the suggestion that, to refund a large part of its public debt at a lower rate of interest. If this were all, the outcome of such a stroke of financial legerdemain would be equiva- and drew their ribald pictures simply belent to a free gift of an immense sum of cause they imagined there would be an money. As a matter of fact, however, uninterrupted demand for them, not be-France has not only enabled Russia to cause they themselves had any belief in meet the annual interest on her previous them. They didn't care; they were not indebtedness with a smaller draft upon serious, and they believed that really noher treasury, but she has done, what no | body else was serious. Life was a comedy other European country was able or with them. Their newspaper writing willing to do to anything like the same extent; she has made it possible for paid well they kept it up. They were Russia greatly to increase her previous | ready to take any side on any question, indebtedness. It is true that the St. so long as they helped to sell the papers Petersburg Government has managed for which they wrote and drew, and thus to borrow a little money in Germany, created a demand for their literary and, also, a little in the United States, or artistic skill. They are as far rebut it is safe to say she has found France willing to lend ten times as much.

The relative proportion of the pecuniary assistance to be expected by Russia from Germany, on the one hand, and simply playing a game, careless of the from France, on the other, was indicated serious consequences which might come in the telegrams received on Friday from it. The spirit of mischief, too, his life. from St. Petersburg and from Berlin. was in them. Like boys who start a On the one hand, we are told that the fire that they may see the engines and an engineer. Studying the geology heeting of the Czar and the German the ladders of the fire department scurry- of the Nile Valley and the engineering Kaiser at Dantzie has been followed ing through the streets, they stirred problems of Egypt, during a couple by an agreement on the part of a German | up social incendiarism that they might syndicate, sanctioned by the German have the fun of watching the outcome. Government, to subscribe for \$20,000,000 It was smart; it showed what bright of Russian railroad bonds. On the fellows they were that wonderful and fascinating pursuit, other hand, we are informed that the Only when the outcome was the assas-Czar's risit to Compiegne is counted sination of the man they had ridiculed smatterer but a real scholar in Greek

upon to facilitate before the close of the car the placing of a new Ru unting to \$200,000,000 by Peris bankers. It is, in a word, principally on the financial resources of her French partner that Russia relies for the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, for the construction of her projected canals and for the enlargement and equipment of her army and navy.

What France has done for Russia is

spheres of influence in the region south

of the Sahara. So far as influence in

the Ottoman Empire is concerned,

France has manifestly lost ground at

Constantinople during the last decade,

and is, seemingly, receiving no very

strenuous support from Russia in her

efforts to regain it. Even if we admit,

however, that the benefit derived by

France from the Dual Alliance has been

negative rather than positive, it does not

stinct of self-preservation that impelled

France to enter into relations as close as

possible with Russia, and she is justified

in making great pecuniary sacrifices

life, and the savings and the credit of

France may be deemed well invested

The Day of the Conscienceless News-

paper Over.

numbers of letters from all parts of the

Union, in denunciation of the spirit and

methods of a school of journalism

which of recent years had thriven more

than any other in this country, so far

An expression of popular sentiment

affords good reason for believing that

for a long time to come, if not perma-

nently, that newspaper school is doomed

that restraints of conscience and prin-

to rest in the public contempt.

increases in volume.

their conditions.

which appeal to themselves.

At a time like this when it is demon-

above and wholly apart from its sordid

interest, that it is inspired by the con-

templation of a splendid example of

after all, they were not so clever as they

thought in their diagnosis of public

sentiment. They wrote their calumnies

was all a joke, and as a joke which

moved from the stress of the human

struggles with which they assumed to

sympathize so keenly as men can be.

They are triflers with life who were

We continue to receive daily great

if they assure her national existence.

All that a man hath will be give for his

to that end.

indeed, obvious enough, but those who journalism which had been built up take a pessimistic view of the Dual by their flippancy and cynicism. We are inclined to think that for Alliance maintain that the former country has received no quid pro quo. It is long time to come the demand for that certain that, during the years which sort of journalistic talent will be small have succeeded the conclusion of the Its invasion of the newspaper field, Franco-Russian league, France has not apparently so successful at the beginning, has ended disastrously. Public advanced a step, apparently, toward the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, or to sentiment now demands its expulsion the reassertion of her former ascendancy from every decent place. This is the in Egypt. Neither has she made, meanfeeling which is expressed so indigwhile, any important territorial acnantly and in some instances so vioquisitions in any part of the globe, for lently in the letters which are coming we could scarcely in such terms describe to us by every mail from every part of the concessions obtained in the souththe Union west provinces of China, or the arrangement effected with Great Britain in reference to the frontier of Siam, or to

The day of the so-called "yellow journalism" is over. It will struggle to regain its footing, but the effort will vain. Even those who once got entertainment from its flippant and conscienceless methods now turn from t with loathing. It was conceived in dishonor and it dies in disgrace.

awaken to the consciousness that in their

distortion of all principle they had

gone too far, that they had misconceived

City Money.

The subjoined communication indicates a misconception on the part of the writer that may be common, and should be quickly removed:

ollow that the benefit was not worth buying at a great price. Up to the date TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Ser I ask when she arrived at a definite undera few lines to point out the state of the so-called 'parks' of the upper West Side. This has been a standing with the St. Petersburg Govost trying summer, especially to those who, like ernment, France was entirely isolated. myself, live in a small apartment and have several She was literally at the mercy of the small children. I live on West 135th street, and Triple Alliance. It was notorious that, the difficulty has been how to give our children fresh soon after the signing of the Treaty of air except we allow them to run on the streets. Then Frankfort, and while the relatively when we look around and see great vacant spaces pacific Emperor WILLIAM I. was still emned and paid for as public parks, but left alive, the military party at Berlin had that our sympathy with Tammany Hall vanishes desired to attack France once more, From West 128th to West 144th, again from West for the purpose of reducing her to im-148th to West 155th, and again from West 155th potence, and no one could foresee when to West 180th street, are hundreds of these acres, that party might obtain ascendancy paid for out of our hard-earned money (directly or under the young and adventurous indirectly), but which are allowed to be useless to Emperor WILLIAM II. It was the in-

> "Can nothing be done to force the Park Depart ment to make these into real parks?

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. HENRY MEYER. To condemn the Park Department for not extending the park system is like condemning a man without the price of a dinner for remaining hungry. The more money any department of the city government can spend on its domain, the happier it is. Nothing would please the Park Department better than to splurge in beautifying and extending the parks.

The barrier is the Committee on Estimate and Apportionment, which appropriates money for all city departments. When we come to trying the committee for not spending more money, it will have a great deal to say for itself. But these as concerned its sales. Instead of diminvacant spaces and the great and unishing, this stream of correspondence necessary increase in salaries that has recently marked the city government certainly do not look well together in so spontaneous and so widespread the same frame.

A Notable Hartford Citizen.

JAMES GOODWIN BATTERSON, who died Unfortunately of late years there in Hartford last week in his seventypoetic, if you will; it is still and ever will has entered into the business of news- ninth year, was probably the foremost citizeh of that town and the most accomplished man in Connecticut. young men who have conceived the notion | are men at Yale University, and perhaps elsewhere in that State, of wider formal ciple are only a bar to its most successful attainments in more branches of learnpursuit. They play it as a game, in ing, but he did things as well as knew which anything is fair, so long as it them. He was a figure in the world of wins. Their theory is that since society | business; he was a thinker and a scholar; is made up chiefly of those into whose and he was a man of constant public lives hardship and the weariness of spirit, a great public character although toil enter, men and women who must he did not hold public office. Still, struggie even for their bread, the surest during the Civil War he was chairman profit for a newspaper is in stirring up of the Republican State Central Comthe discontented to greater discontent mittee and of the War Committee, and and even to violent rebellion against the most vigorous coadjutor of WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM, the War Governor. These young fellows are not Anarchists; Last winter he argued in favor of a they have no convictions of any sort. Constitutional Convention. Then and They do not take their work or anyalways there was something remarkthing else seriously. They write for a ably clear, fresh and original about his living and why, say they, should we way of putting things A great many not do the writing which pays best? men have tried to write and fancied Their object is not to stir up trouble they could write like WALTER BAGEROT. for other people, but to get the means Mr. BATTERSON was an admirer of BAGEfor their own self-gratification. They HOT. We have a sort of recollection do not believe that men in public life that he republished BAGEHOT'S works. But he was not an imitator. He simply by any higher considerations than those had the gift of lucid and orderly exposition and language.

He never had much chance in the schools. He was the son of a stonemason and learned his father's trade. He had previously learned the printer's trade, and had studied to fit himself to enter college. But that was a dream. He had to work and he worked well. Before he gave up all hope of having a profession, he read law for a time with ORIGEN STORRS SEYMOUR, afterward Chief Justice of Connecticut, whom our older readers remember as one of most famous of Nutmeg lawyers Democrats. Then he went to marble-cutting with his .father, first at Litchfield, then at Hartford. He began as a builder of cheap rural gravestones and monuments. He came to be a really monumental builder, witness the State Capitol at Hartford and, most of all, the Congressional Library at Washington. He was extraordinarily successful as a builder and maker of marble work. He was the American beginner of accident insurance, and he founded one of the great Hartford life insurance companies. And all the time he kept going to college by himself. He continued to get an education much more valuable and various than 99.99 per cent. of college-educated men acquire. Most of them contrive to learn little while they are in college and to forget it as soon as they are out of college. Mr. BATTERSON was educating himself all

He became a geologist, a mineralogist, of winters which he spent there forty years or more ago, he soon became interested and afterward an adept in

and Latin. He loved to read and trans wantonness, and the whole world was shocked and bowed in grief at the murlate Homer and Virgil. He used to read Greek every day, " with his feet on the fender," as MACAULAY said. He con-soled his age with those ageless master-works. He made himself familiar with derous ending of a career so beautiful in its inspirations for mankind, did they French, Italian and Spanish. He was an earnest student of Biblical literature. He grappled joyously with statistics public sentiment and that the shot which killed President McKINLEY had and political economy. He loved history, most of all Connecticut, Hartford, Litchalso hit in a vital part the school of field history. He acquired an admirable taste in painting and sculpture. He took an intelligent interest in horticulture. He wrote like a master on taxation and he produced considerable poetry, none of which is so bad as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS's. He was a mighty good political manager for the Connecticut Republicans in the war time Private citizen as he was, he was a formidable speaker and debater, full of wit and reason, and of a commanding

> It is likely enough that few persons here have ever heard of this splendid old man; but he was a great man in his way. His life was long and enviable. He kept his intellectual keenness to the end. All his success and all his learning he won by himself. He made his opportunities. He built himself up broad and deep and strong.

A Southern President.

An interesting letter regarding the family of President ROOSEVELT's mother, MARTHA BULLOCK, reminds us that in ROOSEVELT the South has a representative in the White House more closely allied to it by birth than any President since JOHN TYLER. That McKINLEY, during whose Administration the accident of war and his own political genius and friendly heart caused a blessed mollification of sectional prejudice, should be succeeded by a half-Southerner cannot pass without comment.

In restoring the South to her own in the nation, History moves with a gentle but irresistible step.

Irish lions are rare birds, as Sir BoyLs ROCHE might say, but they are getting along swimmingly in the Dublin two hundred of them have been raised, and the young cubs sold brought \$25,000 into the treasury of the Gardens Now the managers of the institution are going into the business of lion raising with vengeance. It appears that the climate of Dublin agrees perfectly with lions, however sorely it may strain the constitutions of other animals. All the Irish lions are of South African descent, and it is hardly necessary to say that in Dublin they must be counted among the rebels. It is to be hoped that the British Government, in view of this fact, may not crush this lion-raising industry in Ireland, because the splendid animals, rebels though they be, are intelligent, docile and good natured, like

all Irish-born creatures, except bulls The king of the Dublin lions is a mag nificent black-maned fellow called Casar, and his wife is a beautiful Nubian lioness Their family foots a total, so far, of nine. and the expectations are bright. British lion died recently in Africa. live the Irish lions in Dublin!

The breaking of the back of the British torpedo boat destroyer Cobra must send a thrill of anxiety throughout all navies. Possibly the Cobra was in a particularly trying sea; but sixty-five men were lost. Our Navy Department should either look carefully over our torpedo boats again or over the rules and customs of their use

experience political campaigns are settled by summary rather than strictly Constitutional methods. Presidents there seem to hold power as long as they can and to be dispossessed in the normal course only by "revolutions," bloodless or otherwise. present holder of the office, Gen. PAUL TIRESIAS AUGUSTIN SIMON-SAM, succeeded his predecessor, the late President Hyp-POLITE, in the irregular manner that we expect from Havti. The time fixed for the expiration of his term by the decree that proclaimed his election was May 15, 1903.

There are Constitutional purists, however, in Hayti as in other countries, and one of these, Mr. ULRICK DUVIVIER, formerly a Deputy, has addressed an open letter to the Legislature, in which he argues that by the Constitution of 1889 Gen. SIMON-SAM's term ends legally in 1902, and calling upon the legislators to see to it that the President calls for an election of his successor betimes. Whether Mr. DUVIVIER's interpretation of Haytian Constitutional law is correct or not, we are unable to tell. We infer that he does not belong to the party of Gen. SIMON-SAM and that he has doubts about its being safe to raise such delicate points in practical politics. At any rate, he dates his letter from Kingston, Jamaica, well out of reach of sudden retorts from President SAM.

Treason TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; question which since the assassination of our beloved chief has passed from mouth to mouth is: Is it treason to kill the President? and to this question comes the answer. No. To slay the Chief Magistrate is not treason merely murder, and the attempt to kill him only assault. Is it just? Is it right that the President of the United States should be so jeopardized by Anarchists, cranks and others of that class because the law has not the power to punish them befittingly-by death? Is not death the proper punishment for a person who intends to kill, but fails; and is it not the just penalty for one who does kill? We can only reply in the affirmative. Article III., section 3, of the Constitution

of the United States reads as follows: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Compare this with the clause relating to treason from the laws of the foreign nations, which says: which says.
The killing the King or an attempt to take "The killing the King or an attempt to take his life is treason."

What do we discover? We see at a glance how very weak our law on this point is. We must strengthen it—bow are we to do it? There is but one way, put it is a sure one. We must make an Amendment to the Constitution, as follows: To kill or TO ATTEMPT TO KILL the President of the United States is treason, punishable by death.

And from the moment this is law anarchy will cease.

PRO-JUSTITIA.

SEPT. 15, 1900.

What Is a Lady. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Ser: Much has

been said concerning the definition of the word "gen-tieman." Why, then, should there be so much reti-cence in regard to a subject fully as interesting namely, What characteristics are necessary to constitute what is a lady.

Is the modern pushing woman entitled to that

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The parents of Mr. Brook Trout of Harrisburg, Pa., must have had a fine scare of "the filmess of things" when they selected a name for their son. EDMUND R. UNDING.

LAW AND ORDER.

ation Stones of the Public Welfare. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A little over a year ago I made a statement before the Industrial Commission at Washington to the effect that: 'Labor unions were a greater menace to the safety of the United takes Government than would be the combined armies of the world marshalled in hostile array on the borders of our land." Stand-ing to-day in the shadow of the nation's loss. the person of its murdered President, I desire to repeat the foregoing statement and the minds and hearts of my countrymen as this act of the assassin will forever fasten teelf upon their memories!

bear no ill-will against labor unions as such. consider myself as strong and devoted a friend to the working classes in this coun-try as any man in their ranks or out of them: for I realize that the safety and perpetuits American nation depend upon its industrial classes, who create such conditions to the people-the end and object of all human abor unions toward impressing their members with a sense of being exempt from th requirements of law, and privileged to disregard even the judgments of our courts. They teach through their acts that the rights of others are to be ignored and even the sacredness of person and property is as nothing tendency and teaching lead to anarchy, and narchy means the end of government.

Experience and history tell us that governments are destroyed more through internal than external foes. It is internal corrupthat menace the American nation to-day, more than would be possible from any and all other sources combined; and to the correction the best efforts of our best citizens. both in the North and in the South, must be directed. Whether this spirit of disregard for law and authority comes from the mo spirit too often manifest in the South, or the yeott and strike so prevalent in the North they are equally dangerous and equally to be placed under the condemnation of a right eous public sentiment, as necessary for the

reservation of our Government.

This is not a time for bitterness between classes, nor for unnecessary reflection on any agency that may be deemed prejudicial to public welfare, but it is time for honesty and sincerity in pointing out the dangers that beset our pathway as a people, and fear less advocacy in demanding their removal. We have been sowing to the wind in our dis-regard of the obligations of good citizenship, and giving unbridled license to tongue and pen in advocacy of vicious principles and abuse of public men and disregard for law we have already reaped the harvest in part of such laxity of duty and if we would save this Government in its purity and power, we must reestablish in the hearts of the American people supreme regard for law and authority. N. F. Thompson, Secretary Southern Industrial Association,

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER Interesting Ancestry of Martha Bulloch. of Georgia.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By eason of the intimacy which in former years existed between my own family and the an cestors of President Roosevelt on his mother's side, who for generations were residents of Savannah, I am somewhat familiar with the history of the latter, and thoughts of much nterest in connection with them have come

Martha Bulloch, President Rooseveit's mother, had been the President of the Provincial Congress of Georgia in 1775 and 1776 had been a delegate to the Continental Congress which convened at Philadelphia on Sept. 13, 1775. He had been President of Georgia in 1776, and was the first man to read and promulgate the Declaration Independence in Georgia.

Could James Stephens Bulloch, his grand son, have imagine t that he was then stand ing at an equal distance in his line between a grandfather who had been a President of Province, and a grandson who might some day become a President of the United

State on Oct. 13, 1773, and who in later life publicity nor seek converts. represented his State in the Senate, married represented his State in the Senate, married in his native town Miss Esther Dunwody. From this union came a daughter, Hester Amarintha. Her mother died, and, on Dec. 31, 1817, in the Old Meeting House at Medway, she was joined in matrimony to James Stephens Bulloch. By this union there was but one child, James D. Bulloch, who schieved much fame in the service of the Confederate States.

much fame in the service of the Corfederate
States.

Within one week after this marriage, on
Jan 6, 1818, the bride's father, Senator John
Elliott, married at the same place where his
daughter had preceded him to the altar but
a few days previous, his second wife, Miss
Martha Stewart, a daughter of Gen. Daniel
Stewart of Revolutionary fame.
There were three children of this marriage.
Miss Susan Elliott, who married Dr Hilborne West of Philadelphia, Miss Georgia
Elliott, who died unmarried, and Mr Daniel
Stewart Elliott, who married Miss Lucy
Sorrel.

Sorrel In the course of time, Senator John Elliott died, leaving his widow, Mrs. Martha Stewart Elliott. His daughter, Hester Amarintha Bulloch also died, leaving her widower, James Stephens Bulloch. By the union of these two survivor: on Oct. 9, 1831. President Roo eveit's grandfather married his deceased wife's stepmether.

veit's grandfather married his deceased wife's stepmother.

From this marriage sprung Miss Martha Bulloch, who married Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, S.r. in 1852. Miss Annie Bulloch, who married Mr. James K. Gracie; and Mr. Irvine Bulloch, who married Miss Sears. And this Miss Martha Bulloch, or "Mintie" Bulloch, as she is still spoken of by the friends of her younger days, was the mother of the present President.

It was somewhere in the 40s that Miss Martha Bulloch's half-sister, Miss Susan Elliott, married Dr. Hilborne West, of Philadelphia, at Roswell, in Cobb county, Georgia, where the Bulloch-Elliott family were then residing. Dr. West brought along with him as one of his attendants Mr. Theodore Rooseveit, Sr. Then it was that he met Miss Martha Bulloch, who subsequently married him after a courtship of several years, from which union has come to these United States their present President, Theodore Rooseveit. T. LLOYD OWENS. SAVANNAR, Ga.

McKinley's Portrait on Postage Stamps TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The and cherish the memory of our late Presiour postage stamps, say the two-cent denomiour postage stamps, say the vertical control nation.

Both Lincoln and Garfield were so honored, and, in fact, their portraits appear upon the current four and six-cent stamps.

Who will second this motion?

J. A. Hosbach.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

A President of Duich Descent

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: Something over 200 years ago, the English took New Amsterdam from the Dutch and made it part of an English colony. Later, the descendants of the Dutch of New Amsterdam and the colonists of English blood threw off the domination of the English Government and set up these United States of America. To-day, endant of those old Dutchmen of New Amster dam is President of the United States of America.

To-day, the English are trying to take certain

parts of South Africa from the Dutch, one object being to make English colonies of that land. Will history repeat itself? Will our descendants see a man of Dutch descent sitting as President of the United States South Africa? Quien sabe? R. W. BARKLEY.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun of the 15th inst, there appeared an article entitled "To Rid Cathedral of Debt" in which it is stated that St. Peter's and St. Patrick's are the only Catholic churches in the city incorporated under the old State law with Board of Trustees elected by the perholders. This is an error, for the reason that you omitted to mention St. Nicholas German Roman Catholic Church, located on Second street near Avenue A, which received its charter of incorporation in the year 1830, and still continues to operate under its provisions. The pastor, Rev. John B. Mayer, will relieve the twenty fifth enviversary of his ordination on June 3, 1802, and has been attached to St. Nicholas Church for twenty-dev years. JOHN S. Nicholas Church for twenty-dev years.

JOHN S. Nichwettell, Secretary, Board of Trustees St. Nicholas German R. C. Church.

St. Nicholas's Church.

But Railroads Bid Their Utmost to Give

The stopping of trains by some of the ailroad companies for periods of five and minutes as tributes to President liam McKinley, was attended by more inconvenience and expense than the public has any idea of. It is only fair to the railroad managers to say that the question of expense had no influence in determining their course of action. Had not the ele ments of danger and serious inconve-nience entered into the matter, every wheel on the railroads in the United States would undoubtedly have ceased turning during the solemn period of President McKinley

interment. Conditions permitted the cessation of traffic on a few steam railroads and criticisms have been passed on some of the larger railroad systems for not taking similar action. One general manager of a section of the Pennsylvania Railroad system issued an order that all trains on his division should stand still for ten minutes, at \$:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, but it was speedily ascertained that such an order could not safely be carried into effect. enormous traffic of he Pennsylvania sys-tem requires that trains shall arrive and depart from certain points within an interval of two minutes. To stop traffic for even five minutes would cause congestion at many places, and throw the time schedules into serious confusion.

The same condition of affairs exists on the New York Central system. About five hundred trains leave and enter the Grand Central Station in this city every twentyfour hours. The utmost ingenuity is required to make way for these trains and when even one train loses time the inconveni to the travelling public is widespread. If President Newman of the New York Central had followed the dictates of sentiment he would have stopped every wheel on the great system under his control last Thursday afternoon. Practical conditions, how-ever, interdicted such a proceeding. Nearly every locomotive had a badge of mourning. Trains enter and leave the Grand Central Station almost incessantly. There is scarcely a minute in the day when There is scarcely a minute in the day when the sound of moving wheels is not heard in the Grand Central Station. A stoppage of trains on the New York Central for five minutes would cause a disarrangement of time schedules that would be far-reaching and possibly difficult of correction. The element of danger would assert itself in resuming traffic according to established schedules.

On some of the Western railroads where the train service is comparatively infrequent, it was found possible to stop all traffic for a short time without serious inconvenience or danger. President Yoakum of the St

or danger. President Yoakum of the Louis and San Francisco Railroad was ab to give an impressive manifestation of the universal sorrow because train service on that road is not overcrowded. He ordered that on Tuesday, the day of the public fun-eral ceremonies in Washington, all trains eral ceremonies in Washington, all trains, and all machinery and all work of every

CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION. Straight Edgers Unite With Two Other Bodies in Issuing a Call.

The Cooperative Association and colonies New York and its vicinity have issued a call for a convention to take place in Civic Council Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth street next Wednesday to discuss the establishment of the cooperative colonies in different parts of the country. The call is signed by the Straight Edge Society of New York, the Cooperative Brotherhood and the Cooperative Association of

America.

The principal mover in bringing about the convention is, however, is the Straight Edge Society, which has established itself in a house in Sixth avenue and on a farm. In the Sixth avenue house a number of could be a properly in common supplying most families live in common, supplying most of their wants with the aid of the farm products. They make their own bread and run a printing plant, publish pamphlets at intervals and have an official organ. The Straight Edgers say that they follow the teachings of the Bible and that they

NEED OF RELIGOUS TEACHING. The Roman Catholic View Presented Peculiarly Fitted to This Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In this sermon by the Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel on the Godless Educational System of the United States." lays at the door of our irreligious public school system most of the crimes and disorder of the day. He calls for a remodelling of the system so as to bring in religion, even to

system so as to bring in religion, even to the extent of dividing up the school money among the various Christian denominations and the Hobrews.

It is gratifying that eminent non-Catholics are at last beginning to see what Catholics have been crying out against for years, Catholics have not asked the drastic remedy suggested by Dr. Geer, but they demand be found. We Catholics are not bostile to the public schools but only to their shortcomings.

From Advance Sheets of the Catholic World for October.

In the good old days of our fathers. religion was honored and a sense of eternal responsibility pervaded the hearts of the eo: le. ni honer and worship of God filled the -ouls of the nation, the conscienceless journal could have found no clientele on which to thrive. But bit by bit we have lost our hold on religious ideals. There has been a decline of faith. The Bible, which contains much that was helpful to preserve the sweet seriousness of life, has been torn to shreds in the home of its friends.

Only a short time ago a non-Catholic wrote public letter to the Holy Father in Rome, in which he said, and there was found none to gainsay him, that "the Protestant Church is fast drifting into infidelity. In many of the great theological seminaries of that Church open disoelief in some parts of the Bible is taught. Thousands of the ministers of the Protestant denominations are men who believe that certain parts and broks of the Bible need not be accepted. Their position and work have hastened the growth of disbelief in all religion." This is a terrible accusation to make, and if there were not a good deal of truth in it no man would dare make it, much less one who calls himself a non-Catholic. In shame and confusion we must acknowledge that it is so. While we can only apologize for the intrusion of anything that savors of a lack of charity while the nation's heart is wrung with grief, still frankness and candor are the truest wisdom. Nor is the blame entirely on one side of the house. We can beat our own breasts and say that we have not done the Lord's work as well as we might have. We, too, have frequently forgotten the divine ideals and have chased after the lesser things of earth. We have believed that religion is the cement that holds the stones of our national fabric together, and when we attempt to build our civic structure without a belief in God, and a faith in Christ, and a respect for his law, we have not bestirred ourselves sufficiently to vitalize the spirit of faith, nor have we foatered the religious sentiment as we should have. We have believed in religious education on the theory that "no river can rise higher than its source," and where there is no infusion of the religious element among the children of the nation there will be none among its manhood, and we have made many sacrifices to make it a reality. But with it all we have fallen short of our ideals. While we lay the tribute of respect to the newly made grave of our marryred President, let us with reverent pen gently amend his statement made in Clevelaind in 184, when he said: "With patriotism in our bearts, and the flag of our country in our bearts, and the flag of our country in our bearts, and the flag of our country in our bearts, and the flag of our country in our bearts, and the flag Church open disbelief in some parts of the

DARED NOT STOP ALL TRAINS, SACRIFICED SAFETY FOR SPEED Came of the Loss of the British Torpede

Boat Cobra. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 .- Naval officers on duty at the Navy Department say the are not at all surprised over the acto the English torpedo boat Cobra the breaking of the vessel's back confirms their judgment as to the inadvisability of constructing boats of this class for speed only and without regard for safety fact that the Cobra buckled up having struck a rock is not surprising, as vessels of this type an more than large canoes, and in lish method of construction, weigh hull is sacrificed to secure great The filling of a mere shell with The filling of a mere shell with matoo heavy for the extremely light work of the torpedo boat is created been to be responsible for the accumulation of the Navy Department is not at ful of any such trouble with the Attorpedo boats. When it was first to add torpedo boats to the America European designs were closely found in recent years the Navy Department of the Bureau of Equipment and on members of the Board on Constraint this afternoon:

"We long ago foresaw the dar

"We long ago foresaw the di-sacrificing weight for speed. A knot of speed will not compensate weight lost in securing great rapis the torpedo boats now under co we have sacrificed two knots or give the hull a safe weight, and will reduce the speed of the boa

will reduce the speed of the boats extent we will more than make up speed in safety. We are not only this in the construction of torped but with cruisers as well."

The recent issue of "Notes or Progress," by the Bureau of Nava gence, gives an account of marine ties of the year. It shows that is every instance where a torresde bear every instance where a torresde bear. every instance where a torpedo a rock it was so badly damaged impossible to prevent her first trial and was going at twenty-five knots she struck a re her force. The shock was to bow was crushed upon itself like dion for a length of eighteen feet at the first water-tight bulklin anchor gear was also smashed A French torpedo boat struck a rock the Isle of Brechet and sprung a leak sank just as the dock was reached

MRS. EDDY TO MRS. MIKINIES Mother of Christian Science Has Sent Letter of Advice.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Cone has sent a letter of advice and cons tion to Mrs. McKinley. She has also so copies of it to the Christian Science chi and it is to be read in most of them to-da This is the letter:

CONCORD, N. H. Sent VIEW My DEAR MRS. McKINLEY-My soul reaout to God for your support, consoler, and victory. Trust in Him whose love of folds thee. "Thou wilt keep Him in perf "Thou wilt keep Him in per's peace whose mind is stayed on Thee love is never so near as when all eart

joys seem most far.
Thy tender husband, our nation's Chief Magistrate, has passed earth's shadow in ife's substance, through a momentary m he beheld the dawn. He awaits to wel thee where no arrow wounds the eagle son

ing where no partings are for love where the high and holy call you again to meet "I know Thou hearest Me aiways," are the words of Him who suffered and subdued sorrow. Hold this attitude of mind and it will remove the sackcloth from the With Love, MARY BAKER G. EDDY

TO LAUNCH THE CLEVELAND Senator Hanna to Be Present-His

BATH, Me., Sept. 21.-The launching the cruiser Cleveland, scheduled for Sept. 28, will not be postponed on accoun pected, but will take place next Saturday at noon. The boat will be christened by Miss Ruth

city by her father, Senator Hanna, and delegates from the Cleveland city govern-ment and Board of Trade. Senators Frye intention to be present and after the launching a lunch will be served in their honor.

While in this city the visitors will be while in this city the visitors will be the guests of the company, but on Saturday evening a public reception will be given them under the auspices of the Board of Trade. It is expected that Senators Hanna and Frye will remain in town for several days, so as to witness the launching of the ship William P. Frye, building at the yard of Arthur Sewall & Co.

of Arthur Sewall & Co. POPULAR SUMMER SCHOOL Columbia's Showed Increased Attendance

and More Courses Than Ever. The report of the director of Columbia University Summer School, just issued, shows that the total attendance was 581. as compared with 417 last year, a gain of almost 40 per cent. The number of courses offered was forty-three, as against twentynine in the school's first year, and the aggregate attendance at the courses increased from 1,085 to 1,606. Women students outnumbered the men by 426 to 155. Of the total number, 166 had previously matriculated at the university, while 415 were new students. More than 450 were graduates of colleges or professional schools for teachers. Education was the most popular course engrossing the attention of lar course, engrossing the attention of 496 men and women. English came next in popularity, with 239, while psychology mathematics, history and German were pursued by large numbers. Eight took Spanish. The school was eminently successful and is now regarded as a permanen feature of the university's activity

FRANCE BUYS LAND.

the fite for New Embassy Building WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The negotiations begun some time ago by M. Cambon, the

French Minister, for the purchase of a site for the proposed new embassy of France were completed yesterday. Vicomte R. de St. Phalle, Chanceller

the embassy, handed over to a local re-estate firm a draft on the French Repubwhich comprises nearly half a square of property on the west side of Twenty-second street between S and December streets, N. W. Plans are being prepared for the embassy building and construction will begin next section. will begin next spring.

Chief Magistracy adds another to the list of I'm who had but one Christian name. Of the five Presidents, but six, the younger Adams. Harrison, Polk, Grant, Hayes and Arthur Mr. Cleveland since the death of ex President but three other instances where there was surriving. In 1836 when Manuson died John Adams alone survived in 1874, when Filimor Andrew Johnson, and in 1884, when Arthur Hayes. There have been but two occasions

From the Zion Herald.

in 1803, while Dr. Daniel Steele was giving Bible readings, he attended a course on "The Making of the West," given in Roosevelt, then it, S. Civil Service Communiation impressed with the young man and the able knowledge and ability, this he made diction to his wife: "That man will some day to